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FIVE CENTS

The Suffragist

OFFICIAL WEEKLY ORGAN OF
THE NATIONAL WOMAN'S PARTY

SATURDAY, JANUARY 11, 1919

Drawn for The Suffragist by Nina E. Allender

Fifty-one Days

National Woman's Party

(Incorporated, 1918)

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Notes of the Week

Is Americanism Democracy

A GROUP of two thousand women in St. Louis, known as the Woman's Council, which is not to be confused with the Council of National Defense—has drawn up plans for Americanising the many foreigners who live in St. Louis. The director of the plan is an Armenian gentleman who says:

"By Americanization we mean the process of the assimilation of the ideals of liberty, freedom, democracy and fraternity. This process recognizes no caste or creed. It encroaches on no one's free will, except on the will of the self-seeker. It stimulates human progress and makes the brotherhood of man possible."

Will not any of these foreigners who are being taught the brotherhood of man wonder how the democracy here is so superior to their own national government? In many of the countries whence these Slavs and Croats and Germans come women are voting, while American women are still barred from active political participation in government?

Picketing Again Declared Permissible

THE Supreme Court of Arizona has handed down an interesting decision in regard to the legality of picketing. The court declares that no man carrying on a business has a vested right in the esteem of the public. Therefore no man has a right to put an end to a peaceful picket. The court goes on to give a definition of picketing which applies as well to the political picketing of suffragists as it does to industrial picketing.

"Picketing, in the estimation of the court, is a means of advertising to the public the merits and qualities of a dispute. As there can be no legal interference with the right of the employer to advertise and declare to the public the merits by which he refuses the demands of his employes, so is it impossible to deny to the employes the legal right to advertise to the public the merits by which they are dissatisfied with their present conditions of employment and the nature of the demands that they make."

There can also be no right of a government to deny to the governed the right to advertise their dissatisfaction with the government.

Japanese Woman's University

A NEW university for women has been established in Japan. Among the subjects in the curriculum are moral science, Japanese, English and Chinese language and literature, natural sciences, mathematics, history, geography, domestic science, music, painting, floral arrangement, physical exercise. Courses in horticulture, medicine, music, and art are contemplated. Apparently the Japanese women are to have all the educational advantages at any rate.

Suffrage a Political Issue in Belgium

THE effort to have women included in whatever bill of electoral reform which will be introduced in Belgium, has been put forth by the most conservative political group in the country known as the Right. The proposition was advanced by the Minister of the Interior who stated that he was for universal suffrage only provided that it included women. The whole of the Right party rallied to his support and the Cabinet Council will sponsor the equal suffrage measure.

Citizenship of Women in England

THE bill which passed the House of Commons to allow a woman to retain her own nationality when married to an alien did not pass the House of Lords. The law as amended now reads:

"The wife of a British subject shall be deemed to be a British subject, and the wife of an alien shall be deemed to be an alien: provided that when a man ceases during the continuance of his marriage to be a British subject, it shall be law for his wife to make a declaration that she desires to retain British nationality, and thereupon she shall be deemed to remain a British subject, and provided that when an alien is a subject of a state at war with his Majesty it shall be lawful for his wife if she was at birth a British subject to make a declaration that she desires to resume British nationality and thereupon, the Secretary of State, if he is satisfied that it is desirable that she be permitted to do so, may grant her a certificate of naturalization."

Women Seeking Parliamentary Seats in New Zealand

ALTHOUGH women in New Zealand have been voting for many years they have not been allowed to occupy seats in the legislative body of the island. By a vote of 27 to 31 the House of Representatives passed a bill making women eligible to parliament. The Legislative Council raised the objection that there had been a snap vote. The bill was then rejected and will have to be brought up again at the next session of the legislature when it will receive the support of the administration.

Canadian Women Press for Full Rights

WOMEN of the province of Ontario have launched a campaign to secure for themselves the right to sit in the legislature of the province. The women of the Western provinces of Canada are allowed to sit in their legislatures. The delegation of women which waited upon Sir William Hearst, the premier of Ontario, represented the Independent Labour Party of Toronto. The resolution was offered by representatives of the labour party because that party was the first to recognize and to work for the enfranchisement of women in the Dominion.

British Woman's Party

THIS is the aim of what is termed the Woman's Party of Great Britain:

"The aim of the Women's Party, when the war is ended, will be the smashing of Bolshevism, Mrs. Pankhurst announces.

"Elimination of class warfare and carrying over into peace time 'a realization that in a nation, just as in an army, there must be discipline and cooperation,' she outlines as the great problem of peace.

"During many months of the war Mrs. Pankhurst has worked for elimination of Bolshevism, when it cropped up in agitation for strikes and labor difficulties that would have slowed up production of munitions."

Woman's Industrial League

THE Woman's Industrial League with Lady Rhondda as provision president, has extended its organization throughout England. It is an organization seeking the support of working women and formed to assist them in maintaining their position in industry and to secure training and educational facilities that will enable them to progress in industrial occupations and professions. The further object of the league is to secure for women representation on government committees. The promoters of the enterprise state that they do not wish the women workers to be made the instruments of party politics; they are equally anxious that the women workers shall not become the instruments of "revolutionary trade unionism." The league seeks to have as members not only the unskilled worker but the operative, the machinist, the skilled-worker, the charge-hand, the fore woman the supervisor, the superintendent, the works manager, and director.

The founders of this league feel, it seems, that all classes of women can form an organization which will work for the interests of all the different groups concerned. Such a scheme is worth notice for us only for the point of view it presents. Women are most assuredly trying to find some way in which to improve the present obviously unsatisfactory and unjust conditions of life.

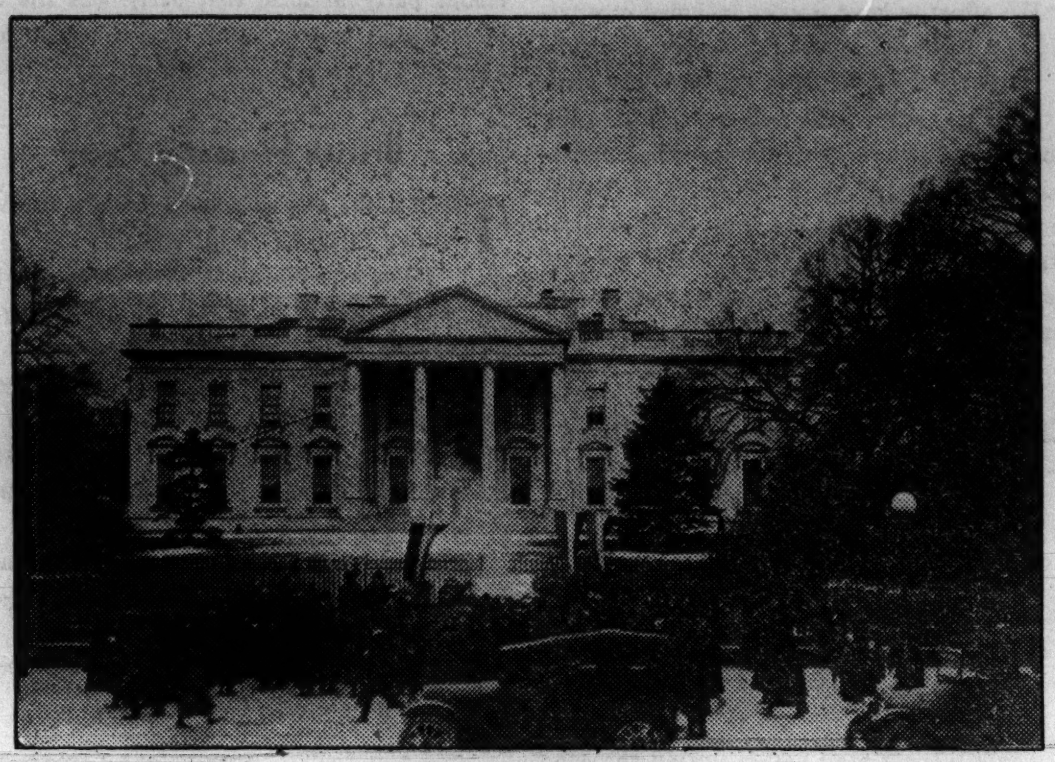
Poland Gives Equal Suffrage

THE new Polish government has been described by the charge d'affaires at Berne.

He describes the new government as a moderate Socialist and republican in form. Equal suffrage has been granted to all citizens.

The New Year Demonstration

By Mildred Morris



Crowds Watch Suffrage Sin

A FIRE kindled in front of the President's House to burn the President's words!

Wood to build it from a tree in Independence Square, Philadelphia! The words of the "world's leader of Democracy" to burn on wood brought from liberty-consecrated ground!

Women stand watch—women waiting for the rights of the freeborn. New Year's Day in the year of our Lord, one thousand, nine hundred and nineteen, [illegible] human beings in the greatest republic on earth asking for the rights of the freeborn!

A watchfire of freedom and to its flames thrown the words of the "world's leader of Democracy!"

The wood from Independence Square burns with zest as if enthusiastic about the business in hand.

Words—brown ashes! Words—all gone up in smoke! Words on Democracy turned into brown ashes and the flames made by the wood from Independence Square dance!

New Year's afternoon. A bell tolls. Four o'clock. From the headquarters of the National Woman's Party comes Alice Paul. Women carrying yellow and purple banners form an escort of honor and they march to the White House. In an urn dedicated at the statue of Lafayette, Dec. 16, they build the watchfire.

A fire kindled at the gates of the White House to burn the President's words! A strange sight and Washington gathers to see it. The speech to the French Socialists, the speech toasting the King of England at the dinner at Buckingham Palace, the speech to the workingmen of Manchester—all made into brown ashes! Words spoken in Europe pleading for Democracy and millions of human beings in the United States of America denied the franchise!

In the crowd there are boys and soldiers who jeer and tear the banners of the women guarding the fire.

A soldier arrives with a bucket of water. He pours the water on the fire. It only burns with new vigor! A policeman arrives. He carries a fire extinguisher. A moment later he stands dumbfounded. He has used the fire extinguisher but the fire burns on! Rain falls and the flames dance as full and red as ever! Indomitable flames—as indomitable as the women who guard them! All night the rain falls but the watchfire of freedom keeps burning on!

ACROSS from the White House is Lafayette Square there stands a statue of the great Frenchman who fought for America's freedom. In the night a girl with a suffrage banner climbs to an ornamental urn mounted on a lofty pedestal and in it lights a second watchfire of freedom. Four policemen arrive in mad haste. The girl is bidden to extinguish the fire. She refuses. A policeman climbs after her. The girl, Rose Conlan, is brought to the ground and arrested and the policeman returns to the urn to empty it of its burning contents. To the ground he throws the flaming wood and paper. Alice Paul increases the blaze with fresh supplies of wood. She is ordered to desist. She refuses and is placed under arrest.

A policeman thinks he has stamped out the blaze. A few dying embers are left and on these two women throw paper and wood and flames leap triumphantly into the air. The two women are placed under arrest. They are Julia Emory and Edith Ainge. Four now to be taken to the police station with the girl who lighted the fire in the urn.

An indignant police captain receives them: Wilful women, with no respect for the value of property! That ornamental urn cost $10,000. And to use it to burn the words of the President! Oh, police captain, you cannot mean that a $10,000 urn is too precious a receptacle in which to burn the President's words on Democracy!

Finally the official tone becomes conciliatory and coaxing. Won't the ladies promise to be nice and do their burnings only at the foot of Lafayette's statue?

"You have a permit for that," says the police captain.

"What permit?" asks Alice Paul.

She is shown a permit signed by Col. Ridley of the War Department, in charge of public buildings and grounds in Washington. It gives the ladies the privilege of doing any kind of burning at the foot of Lafayette's statue! Who asked for the permit? The kind police did. They took it upon themselves to ask in the name of the ladies. Now won't the ladies be nice and promise to burn the President's words only at the feet of the great Lafayette?

The ladies are curious to know the charge on which they are held. It is an embarrassing question. No one, not even the police captain knows.

Dear, gallant, police captain! He worries for fear the ladies are not comfortable in the police station. Wouldn't they like to give bail and go home? But the ladies find the police station very comfortable. Never were they in a more comfortable police station.

They are released—without bail!

WHILE they have been under arrest Mrs. Helen Hill Weed and other speakers have addressed the crowd around the watchfire. For the most part, it is a sympathetic crowd and asks thoughtful questions.

On the outskirts of the crowd men divide into groups to discuss this woman business. One such group is composed of an old man, a young sailor and a young soldier.

"But whatever you think of them," the sailor is telling the soldier, "you have to admire their sincerity and courage. They've got to do this thing. They want only what's their right and real men want to give it to them."

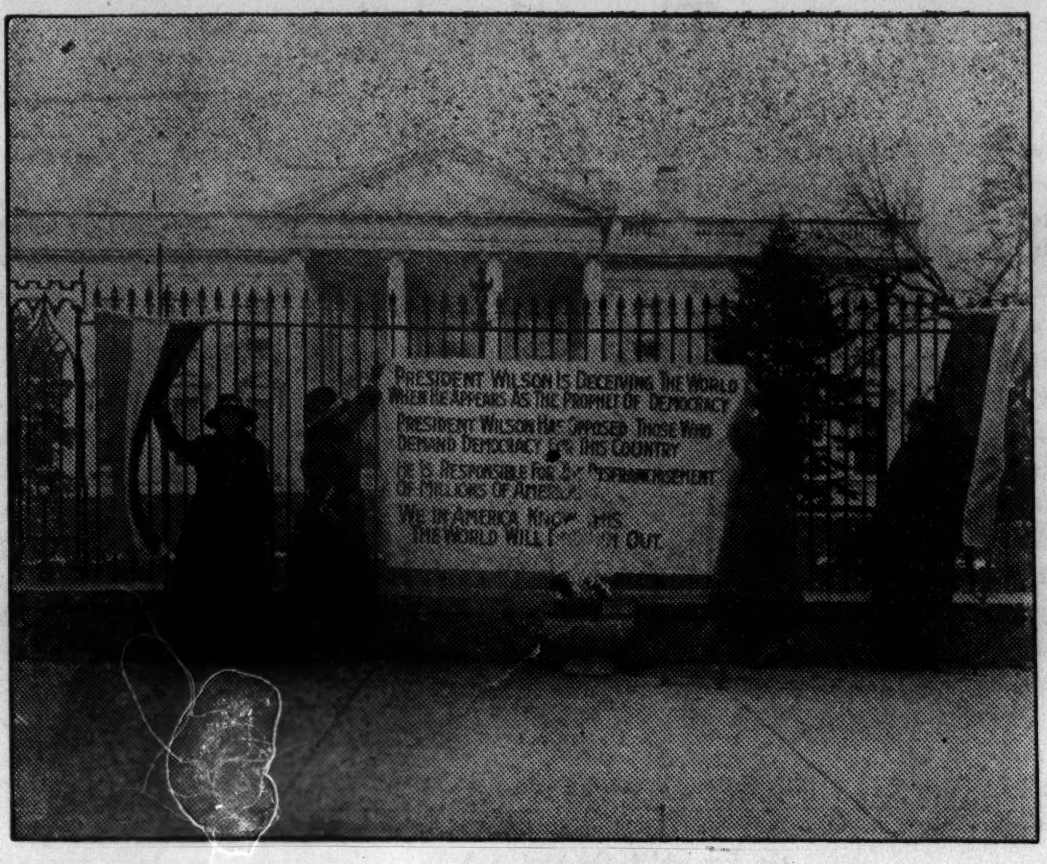
"But they've got no business using a sidewalk in front of the White House for a bonfire," disgustedly declares the soldier. "It's disloyal to the President, I tell you, and if they weren't women I'd smach their faces."

"Listen, sonny," it is the old man talking and he is patting the soldier's arm, "I'm as loyal to the President as any man alive but I've got to admit he ain't doing the right thing towards these women. He's forced everything else he's

wanted through Congress and if he wanted to give these women the vote badly enough he could force the suffrage amendment through. If you and I were in these women's places, sonny, we'd act real vicious. We'd want to come here and clean out the whole White House."

"But if the President doesn't want to push their amendment through, it's his right not to," argues the soldier. "It's nobody's business how he uses his power."

"Good God!" the sailor bursts out. "Why don't you go over and get a job shining the kaiser's boots?"


PRESIDENT WILSON IS DECEIVING THE WORLD
WHEN HE APPEARS AS THE PROPHET OF DEMOCRACY
PRESIDENT WILSON HAS SUPPOSED THOSE WHO
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HE IS RESPONSIBLE FOR
OF MILLIONS OF AMERICA
WE IN AMERICA KNOW
THE WORLD WILL
OUT.

The Watch Fire

All through New Year's night until the dawn of the next day the watchfire burned, guarded by women, all the next day and the next night—it is still burning.

It will keep burning until the Congress of the United States declares women are free, or the "world's leader of Democracy" returns from visiting the kings in Europe.

The bell on the headquarters of the National Woman's Party tolls. It means the President has made a new speech in Europe on Democracy. More brown ashes!

The Legal Aspects of the Suffrage Arrests

By Matthew E. O'Brien, Attorney for the Woman's Party

IN my opinion the arrest of the suffragists for holding a perpetual watchfire is without warrant in law, for there is no valid regulation making it an offense to do the acts for which the suffragists have been arrested. In 1898 Congress passed an act placing the park system of the District of Columbia under the exclusive control of the Chief of Engineers of the War Department, under such regulations as may be prescribed by the President of the United States. It is my contention that until the President of the United States acts and promulgates regulations there are no valid regulations. The Chief of Engineers has promulgated some regulations which in my opinion are of no more force or effect as a law than had they been promulgated by any individual occupying official position. It was the intention of Congress that the President, through the Secretary of War, should make regulations. Congress never intended that its power to govern the District of Columbia should be delegated and redelegated to an army officer.

Had Congress deliberately declared that regulations made by this army officer should be the law, the act of Congress would be void, as Congress has not the power to confer upon an army officer legislative authority.

If this view of the law is correct, there can be no violation of law in desregarding regulations made without authority of law by an officer of the army, concerning any of the parks or any of the park systems of the District of Columbia.

I, therefore, say that the arrest of the suffragists was not warranted in law, and that should they be convicted in the police court, I am of the opinion that the Court of Appeals would reverse such conviction.

Pickets Surrounded

The Watchfire

AT four o'clock on New Year's afternoon the bell on the balcony of the National Woman's Party Headquarters pealed out its demand for woman's liberty while at the same moment the flames leaped up from the urn on the White House sidewalk when the suffrage watchfire was lighted directly in the line with the door of the Executive Mansion. Shortly before, these women had walked quietly out from the Headquarters to take their places as sentinels around the watchfire. Miss Edith Ainge, of New York, lighted the fire. Mrs. Lawrence Lewis, of Philadelphia, a member of the national executive committee, consigned to the flames the last of President Wilson's European utterances on democracy. The speeches burned were—the President's speech at Manchester in which he said:

"We will enter upon no combinations of power which are not combinations of all of us;"

his toast in Buckingham Palace:

"We have used great words, all of us. We have used the words 'right' and 'justice' and now we are to prove whether or not we understand these words;"

his speech at Brest:

"Public opinion strongly sustains all proposals for a cooperation of self-governnig peoples;"

his speech to the English wounded:

"I want to tell you how much I honor you men who have been wounded in this fight for freedom."

As Mrs. Lewis burned these "scraps of paper," Miss Mary Dubrow, of Passaic, N. J., and Mrs. Annie Arneil, of Wilmington, Delaware, unfurled behind the urn a lettered banner saying:

PRESIDENT WILSON IS DECEIVING THE WORLD WHEN HE APPEARS AS THE PROPHET OF DEMOCRACY.

PRESIDENT WILSON HAS OPPOSED THOSE WHO DEMAND DEMOCRACY FOR THIS COUNTRY

HE IS RESPONSIBLE FOR THE DISFRANCHISEMENT OF MILLIONS OF AMERICANS.

WE IN AMERICA KNOW THIS THE WORLD WILL FIND HIM OUT.

Beside the lettered banner there stood as sentinels holding the purple, white and gold tricolors of the Woman's Party, Miss Gertrude Crocker, of Chicago; Miss Harriet U. Andrews of Kansas City, Missouri; Mrs. A. P. Winston, wife of Professor Winston, formerly of the University of Colorado; and Miss Julia Emory, of Baltimore.

The first wood placed upon the flames was from a tree standing in Independence Square, Philadelphia, in front of Independence Hall, and associated with America's struggle for political liberty in Revolutionary days.

After the President's words had been reduced to ashes, Mrs. Lewis spoke to the onlooking crowd which had gathered, explaining why women hold the President responsible as the leader of the party in power for obstructing Democracy in this country. Mrs. Helena Hill Weed, of Connecticut, was continuing to speak to the constantly increasing crowd when suddenly a group of soldiers and sailors in the front line rushed forward, overturned the urn in which the fire was burning and began to stamp out the blazing pieces of wood on the sidewalk. The sentinels quickly lighted torches from the embers and held them aloft while Mrs. Weed in the midst of the riot continued to tell of the determination of American women to win their enfranchisement within the year just beginning. While the torches still burned, flames suddenly blazed up from a huge urn in Lafayette Square, directly opposite the fire which the mob had just extinguished. Police rushed to this spot and placed under arrest Miss Alice Paul, National Chairman of the Woman's Party; Miss Julia Emory, of Baltimore; Miss Rose Conlan, of Colorado; and Miss Edith Ainge, of New York. When the women were taken to the police station bail was demanded, which they refused to give. After being detained some time they were released.

The fires which had been rekindled in the meantime in front of the White House still burned and quiet and interested crowds remained until late at night to hear the speeches. All night the fires were kept burning while Miss Paul, Mrs. Arneil and Miss Emory stood guard in a drenching rain. All day Thursday succeeding relays of women came on duty. Among them were Mrs. Nicholas Kelly, daughter-in-law of Florence Kelly, and her sister, Miss Maverick, of San Antonio, Texas; Mrs. Henry Atwater, of Chicago; Miss Beatrice Monocci, an Italian woman, who is now teaching in the Montessori school of the District; Mrs. Walmsley and Miss Andrews, of Kansas City; and Ruth Crocker, of Chicago. Thursday night Mrs. Arneil, Miss Ainge, Miss Betty Gram, of Portland, Oregon, and Miss Matilda Young, of the District, stood guard.

ON Friday afternoon the lettered banner declaring President Wilson a false prophet of Democracy, which had been displayed on Wednesday, was again carried out. As soon as it was unfurled a crowd of soldiers, sailors and small boys rushed upon it, tore it from Miss Mary Dubrow and Miss Matilda Young, who held it, overturned the urn completely destroying it and attacked the women who had come out from headquarters bearing purple, white and gold flags. The fires were immediately rekindled and burned through rain, snow and sleet until they were put out by a large force of policemen with the use of chemicals. They were again relighted and guarded all night by Mrs. Mary Logue and Miss Ross, of Norfolk, Virginia, during the first watches and by Miss Emory and Mrs. Lewis from two in the morning until seven.

ON Saturday afternoon the first speech made by President Wilson on reaching Italy was consigned to the flames. As the bell tolled sadly and persistently an immense crowd gathered. Suddenly, without any warning, Miss Paul, Mrs. Lawrence Lewis, Mrs. Phoebe Munnecke, of Detroit, who helped in the conflagration, were placed under arrest, and taken in the police patrol, which immediately drove up as if by appointment, to the precinct police station. The police then extinguished the watchfire with chemicals. A few moments later Miss Mary Dubrow and Miss Julia Emory, who had immediately started the watchfire burning in the urn in Lafayette Square, when it was put out at its first location, were arrested and taken to the police station. All were released on bail, offered by Miss Maud Younger, of California, for their appearance in police court for trial on Monday morning, January 6.

On Sunday afternoon, January 5, Miss Julia Emory, Mrs. Phoebe Munnecke, and Miss Mary Dubrow, who were out on bail, and Mrs. Annie Arneil, of Delaware, rekindled the watchfire in front of the White House while the bell again pealed from the balcony of Headquarters to burn the second speech made by the President in Italy. After the fire had been blazing for a short time police appeared and arrested the four, taking them to the precinct police station. Here the four suffrage sentinels refused this time to give bail and were sent to the House of Detention to remain there until time to appear in the Police Court for trial Monday morning.

Through New Year's afternoon and evening, and through the following Thursday and Friday, and all day Saturday, the watchfire had burned all day and all night. Each time it had been extinguished by the police or by hostile street crowds, it had been instantly rekindled.

Each time the crowd had scattered the fire from the urns onto the street without interference from the police. For four days the fire had burned unceasingly and no one had been arrested, and suddenly the District of Columbia Police produced out of the dim and dusty recesses of the archive chambers an excuse for arresting women who are calling the attention of the world to the fact that President Wilson is appearing as a prophet of democracy abroad while millions of his own people are still disfranchised.

The President continues making speeches about democracy for other countries. The women of America will continue demanding democracy at home.

Senator Shields' Vote

THE Chairman of the Tennessee Branch of the Woman's Party, Miss Sue White, upon her return to Tennessee from the conference of State Chairmen and Advisory Council members of the Woman's Party in Washington last week, immediately resigned the salaried position from which she has derived her income, in order to give all her time, without remuneration, to the campaign for the vote of Senator Shields of Tennessee. Miss White, as Chairman of the Tennessee Branch, has labored indefatigably during the past months to win the support of Senator Shields for the national amendment. On her visit to Washington, she became convinced of the necessity of concentrating the utmost effort upon the campaign for the one vote still lacking and at once put her resolution into practice. In announcing her decision, she wrote to the Woman's Party Headquarters in Washington: "I love the National Woman's Party more than ever but feel altogether unworthy of it."

Miss White has written to her members throughout Tennessee:

"Nashville, Tenn., Dec. 30, 1918.

"My Dear Friend:

"I have resigned my position as Executive Secretary of the Tennessee Commission for the Blind, effective January 15, so that I may devote my time and energies toward helping win the enfranchisement of American women. I take this course reluctantly. It entails a personal sacrifice. It diverts me from work that holds a strong human appeal in the pitiable need of the blind, but my successor will be well fitted to carry it on and as Chairman of the Department for the Blind of the Tennessee Federation of Women's Clubs, I shall continue as a voluntary worker in their behalf, always asking for that work your helpful interest.

"The time has come when those of us who have always carried near our hearts that ideal of democracy whose practical interpretation is the right of those who submit to authority to have a voice in their own government, can no longer play the role of the complacent by-stander and non-participant Our national honor is at stake. The fight is just as truly ours now as it has been through the past year and a half. Blood has ceased to flow in Europe and the noise of the battle is hushed, but the highest aims for which we struggled have not been attained until the right (more precious than peace) of those who submit to authority has been recognized at home as well as abroad. This is undoubtedly what President Wilson meant when he asked for the passage of the federal suffrage amendment as a war measure. The issue is not a mere incident, but a vital part of the whole scheme of democracy. As a nation we set out to win a high ideal. To have conquered the chief foe of that ideal is a great thing, but beyond that there is something greater—to save the ideal itself and make it a part of our national life.

"The Senate of the United States—we might say with all due respect, Senator Shields of Tennessee, is standing in the way of complete democracy for America. The embarrassment to President Wilson personally, who has said he must daily apologize for this American inconsistency, is but an incident of the wrong done our country by the Senators who refuse to recognize and cure the inconsistency.

"By our emphatically voicing the demands of consistency and justice, Senator Shields, who has been recognized as a just and reasonable man, may be brought to see more definitely the extent of his responsibility. The work calls for renewed energy upon the part of women, many of whom have all but spent themselves in the struggle of the past two years. It calls for re-consecration of forces that have been holding themselves in reserve. It calls for the mobilization of fresh recruits. It calls for the assembling of our full strength that the crisis may be safely passed.

"With one vote short for the amendment, the end of this session of Congress is drawing near and each day's delay is a deeper reflection upon our democracy. A campaign is being planned in which you will be asked to help. Upon your assistance, we confidently rely.

"Sincerely yours,

"Sue S. White."

This is but one instance of the devotion which women are putting into the winning of this last vote and the re-consideration of the suffrage amendment before this Congress ends

The Woman's Party and Pageantry

By Annie G. Porritt

Press Chairman, Connecticut Branch, National Woman's Party

Reprinted from the Hartford Conn., Post, December 16, 1918

THE National Woman's Party has a genius for picturesque effect, or rather it might be more correct to say, the National Woman's Party has attracted to itself many women of genius and artistic skill who are willing to put their powers freely and fully at the service of the party and of the cause for which it stands. The earliest demonstration of the Woman's Party—the parade of March 3 1913—showed this skill, and every demonstration and every mass meeting and pageant since then has been characterized by the beauty and the high symbolic meaning that were first seen in the streets of Washington on the day before President Wilson's first inauguration. On that occasion they were at the mercy of a mob of rowdies and thugs. Since then they have alternately been honored and persecuted. But whatever the mood of official Washington towards them, the National Woman's Party has always beauty and a serious lesson to offer to the onlooking public.

To begin with, the Woman's Party was exceedingly fortunate or exceedingly tasteful in its choice of colors. It kept the yellow of the old National American Woman Suffrage Association. But yellow alone is a poor color for display and decoration. It therefore added to it the purple and white, making the beautiful tricolor of the well-known Woman's Party banners. Purple and gold are peculiarly decorative and are reminiscent of pomp and glory from the very beginning of civilization. There is something very inspiring about the combination, while it is not so martial as the Red, White and Blue, which are the chosen national colors of the United States and of our two most important Allies.

The big mass meeting at the National Theatre in Washington yesterday showed the accustomed skill of the National Woman's Party in the use of color and pageantry. The theme chosen was the rapid and widespread enfranchisement of women, both in our own country and among our Allies and contemporaries. There was a great abundance of the purple, white and gold of the National Woman's Party; there was, of course, a large display of the beautiful national flag, and there was a skillful use also of the national flags of all the countries where women have been enfranchised. The whole display made a glory of color that it would be difficult to surpass.

Where possible the women of European countries wore the national costume; where this was not possible or distinctive, their national flags had to do larger duty. The whole result showed to the audience the tremendous and rapid spread of equal suffrage during the last few years, and certainly made it impossible for anyone to refuse any longer to believe that suffrage is the oncoming tide which cannot be hindered or dammed back.

Women in the British Election

ALTHOUGH the British general election with women over thirty voting for the first time took place on December fourteenth, the returns were not known until two weeks after the voting. The women who have taken a leading part in the suffrage fight played a prominent part in the election—fifteen ran for parliamentary seats. Of this number there is hardly one who did not become well known when British women were struggling to secure the franchise. The fact that only one woman was elected does not make the election less interesting or novel. Many of the women were defeated by small majorities. They ran on all tickets. As in this country there was a tendency on their part to run as independents. They seem reluctant to align themselves with parties and the old parties seem reluctant to back women.

The complete list of women candidates with their party affiliations is:

Mrs. Pethick Lawrence, (Labour).
Miss Mary Macarthur, (Labour).
Miss Violet Markham, (Liberal).
Mrs. How Martyn, (Independent).
Miss Eunice Murray, (Independent).
Mrs. Janet McEwan, (Liberal).
Mrs. Dacre Fox, (Independent).
Miss Christabel Pankhurst, (Woman's Party).
Miss E. Phipps, B. A., (Independent).
Miss Farquaharson.
Mrs. Corbet Ashby, (Liberal).
Miss Alison Garland, (Liberal).
Mrs. Charlotte Despard, (Labour).
Mrs. Oliver Strachey, (Independent).
Miss Chrystal Macmillian, (Liberal).
Countess Markiewicz, (Sinn Fein).

The National Union of Woman Suffrage Societies, numerically the largest suffrage organization in Great Britain, adopted the following policy in regard to the election:

"The N.U.W.S.S. has resolved to support the candidature of selected women candidates at the general election. These candidates may be either Party candidates or Independents with strong local backing. The N.U.W.S.S. will support them by providing workers, appealing for funds, and in other ways, but their support will be conditional on the candidates adopting the N.U.W.S.S. Program, and it will of course be subject to the restrictions of the Representation of the People Act, 1918.

"The election policy will be the same throughout the Union, and in any constituency where a woman is standing who has not been adopted by the N.U.W.S.S. the local society may if it wishes support her, provided that it has first obtained authority from the Headquarters of the Union."

As the date of the General Election made it necessary to decide on a policy immediately, the Executive Committee consulted the Societies by post and the above policy was adopted.

At all election meetings where this organization had representatives fifteen questions were put to candidates both men and women.

Equality and Freedom

Are you in favor of (1) Equal pay for men and women for equal work? (2) Freedom of opportunity for women in all professions and industries? (3) Admission of women to practice as solicitors and barristers? (4) Appointment of women as magistrates, police and jurors? (5) Equal opportunities in education and training for men and women, for girls and boys? (6) Equal treatment of men and women before the law?

Parliamentary Franchise

Are you in favor of (7) The Extension of the Parliamentary Franchise to women by making the age and qualification the same for them as for men?

Status of Married Women

Are you in favor of (8) Equal rights of guardianship for mothers and fathers? (9) Pensions for widows with dependent children? (10) Enforcement of maintenance orders on cruel, neglectful, or dissolute husbands, with the possibility of making such orders a charge on the man's wages? (11) The same nationality rights for married women as for men? (12) Taxation of income of a married woman separately from her husband's?

Equal Moral Standard

Are you in favor of (13) The equal moral standard between men and women?

Are you opposed (14) Now that the Regulation 40D. (D.O.R.A.) is gone, to any legislation compelling women to undergo local examination for veneral disease?

Women Delegates to the Peace Conference

15. Will you urge the Government to include women among the official Government Delegates to the Peace Conference?

THE Woman's Freedom League put only five questions to each candidate. They inquired his stand on:

1. Equal voting rights for men and women
2. The eligibility of women to a seat and a vote in the House of Commons.
3. Equal representation of women with men on all peace and reconstruction committees.
4. Equal opportunities and equal remuneration for equal work of women with men, and the recognition of their equal status throughout all branches of professional, business, and industrial life.
5. An equal moral standard for men and women, and determined opposition to all legislation in sex matters which, in operation, is unfair to women.

This organization officially supported Mrs. Despard, its president, Mrs. How Martyn, its first honorary secretary, and Miss Phipps.

In her election address Mrs. Despard lays stress upon the need for equal political rights for men and women; equal pay for equal work; the child as a most important factor in the state; children to have the first consideration in all food schemes; that girls and boys should go to work at a later age, and that there should be rigorous inspection of shops and factories where they work. Adequate provision and protection for disabled men and women; the abolition of the Defence of the Real Act, especially Regulation 40D.; free speech, free press, and liberty of individual action; a League of Free Nations.

Miss E. Phipps, B.A., ex-President of the National Federation of Women Teachers, and head mistress of the Municipal Secondary School, Swansea, included in her election program:

"Equal pay for equal work; women on all committees, Trade Boards, etc.; women to have the chance to enter all professions and trades, women judges and magistrates; equal moral standards for men and women; the repeal of Regulation 40D; better education; work for all in reconstruction; Ministry of Health to include women; better housing; pure milk; generous treatment for discharged or disabled soldiers and sailors and their dependents, also for widows and orphans."

Mrs. How Martyn stated:

"To readapt industry to peace conditions and to treat men and women workers with justice and equality will be a gigantic task, and it is unthinkable that we shall ever again tolerate a return to the deplorable economic conditions of pre-war days.

"Our first duty with our Allies is, in President Wilson's phrase, "to make the world safe for democracy." Our next duty is to prevent a recurrence of this world tragedy by bringing into existence some type of international organization binding on all peoples. A League of Nations, as proposed by President Wilson and approved by many of the Allied statesmen, will be the best guarantee of future peace. Women have a special interest in the maintenance of peace and the development of the highest possible type of civilization."

Mrs. Stachey advocated a League of Nations. Regarding domestic affairs she said, that she considered the question of housing one of the most important. Next she advocated adequate pensions for returned soldiers, improvement in industrial, educational, and public health conditions.

Mrs. Corbett Ashby recommended a League of Nations, open treaties, pooling of raw materials of the world to feed the world, abolition of conscription, decreased armaments, autonomy of small nations, free trade. At home she

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States Urge the Senate to Act

WITH forty-one out of forty-eight state legislatures meeting this month, the states will have an opportunity of expressing dissatisfaction at the delay in the passage of the federal suffrage amendment by the Senate and to send instructions to their representatives in Washington to cease the continued blocking of the amendment. According to the present indications from many states there is every hope that many legislatures will go officially on record as favoring the immediate passage of the amendment. Western states will unquestionably send in resolutions demanding action; eastern and southern states which have not previously expressed a friendly stand on the question are showing signs of impatience with Senatorial delay.

The National Woman's Party is concentrating its campaign in the most strategic points, that is in the states of "hopeful" Senators. Because Senator Moses of New Hampshire has stated that he will vote for national suffrage if his state legislature instructs him to do so, suffragists are waging a most active campaign in his state. Headquarters have been opened at the Eagle Hotel in Concord with six organizers under the direction of Miss Doris Stevens, legislative chairman. With the help of the local suffragists these women are endeavoring to secure the passage of a resolution immediately. There is a possibility that the rules of the legislature may be suspended so that the suffrage endorsement may be considered directly without being referred first to a committee. If this can be done the resolution should be passed within a fortnight.

Before the convening of the legislature, which numbers 428 members, a substantial majority of 292 signed a petition sent to Senator Moses. Both Houses are strongly Republican. Through the National Republican Committee additional effort is being made to secure this legislative endorsement. Miss Catherine Flanagan, of Connecticut, is in charge of the publicity for the New Hampshire papers during the campaign while Miss Katherine Morey, of Boston, will handle from there the press material for the Boston papers, which are widely read in New Hampshire. Mrs. Abby Scott Baker will join the group of workers in Concord in a few days to add her services. Miss Sally Hovey, state chairman, will make every effort to obtain the assistance of the governor for the passage of the resolution.

THE Western states which have already been heard from and which will have resolutions passed by their legislatures are Oregon, Kansas, Washington, Colorado, Idaho, and Wyoming. Mrs. Lilla Day Monroe is in charge of the Kansas campaign; Miss Emma Wold of that in Oregon; Miss Dorothy Beggs in Washington; Mrs. Charles Carey, wife of the newly elected governor of the state, will work for a resolution in Wyoming. In the absence from Colorado of the state chairman, Mrs. Lillian Kerr, vice-chairman, and Dr. Margaret Long, chairman of the first congressional district, will manage the resolution in their state.

Other states where very active work is being done with the legislatures include Maine, Indiana, Nebraska, Delaware, Vermont, and Wisconsin. In the last named state Republicans who number seventy per cent of the voters have already gone on record as favoring the suffrage amendment. In Delaware and Maine petitions are being circulated among the legislators under the leadership of the state chairmen of the Woman's Party. Miss Mabel Vernon has returned to Delaware to assist the work in her native state. Reports from Mrs. W. E. Hardy, of Nebraska, indicate that there will be practically no opposition to the passage of a resolution there.

The Michigan legislature passed speedily upon its convening a resolution urging action upon the Senate. The women of Michigan have recently gained the right to vote in their own state.

Governor Burnquist, of Minnesota, recommended in his message to the legislature that it pass such a resolution. Mrs. Bertha C. Moller, national organizer, is working for the resolution here with the help of the state branch of the Womans' Party. She reports that the chances for the passage of the resolution are excellent.

EVEN in states where the legislatures are not in session, but where there is likelihood of securing the vote of a Senator, as in Louisiana, petitions are being circulated among all the inhabitants, men and women. Miss Pierce reports from New Orleans that the petition is being signed by hundreds of people. It is circulating throughout the state under the supervision of the Women's Clubs Many men and women who have read of the petition come into the Woman's Party headquarters in order to sign and to get instructions for circulating the petition among others interested in the suffrage amendment.

THE Christmas week headquarters meeting in New Orleans was held on the 27th. It was of special interest, Mrs. Estella Eylward speaking on suffrage for men and contrasting the militant fight of men for suffrage with that made by women for the last fifty years. Mrs. Eylward is the daughter of a Los Angeles attorney and has assisted her father in the preparation of briefs.

"What amuses me about the attitude of the men who are opposing federal suffrage," she said, "is their belief that suffrage is a God-given right. How long have you men had suffrage I asked a man the other day. 'From the beginning of time,' he answered pompously, forgetting that the ballot for the 'common man' was considered dangerous by the first thirteen states; and British men have only been enfranchised since 1867, after bitter agitation.

"It was Gladstone backing their fight who said, 'You cannot fight against the future, time is on our side.' As to militant women, another speech of his is very pertinent. 'We are told the working class are not agitating for suffrage,' he said. 'Is it well that we should wait until they do agitate? Agitation upon any political question whatever ought not to be made a condition previous to any parliamentary movement, but, on the contrary to be prevented by wise and provident measures. Are not the working classes our own flesh and blood?'

"It seems to me this whole excerpt might have applied to the demand of women for political liberty. Agitation was forced upon them."

Suffragists are now using the last possible political appeal at their command to force immediate and favorable action by the Senate on suffrage. They have secured the endorsement of the President, of both political parties, of innumerable organizations and individuals from each state; they are now securing the urge of the state governments as the final lever to raise the Senate from inactivity to a recognition of the importance of democracy at home.

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Women in the British Election

advocated health and housing reforms, equality for men and women, a shorter working day, unemployment insurance, the shop committee, pensions for soldiers, pensions for their widows and dependents, and for mothers, the immediate restoration of all civil rights abrogated at the outbreak of the war.

The only woman to be elected is the Countess Markiewicz. She may never take her seat in the house owing to the fact that the policy of the Sinn Fein is that none of the seventy or more members elected on their ticket will go to Westminster. The campaign policy of the countries was simply that of the Sinn Fein for complete independence for Ireland.

The platforms of the women candidates were almost universally broad and comprehensive. They embraced in most cases the entire political creed of the candidate. They manifest the great concern of the women in reforms and their seriousness and earnestness which one would expect of a class of people for the first time using their power to participate in the government.

Comments of the Press

America Last

SENATOR Jones, chairman of the woman suffrage committee of the Senate, had asked for a new senatorial poll on suffrage. Another test on this issue is probably impending. The Senate is once more to be put on record as to the reality of its democracy. Every politician wishing still to blockade this fundamental legislation will consider more carefully than ever his future status and that of his party. The lesson of the congressional elections is before the reactionaries of the Democratic Party.

Every other English speaking nation of the world has now enfranchised its women—not piecemeal, section by section, state by state—but nationally. Canada and Great Britain were enfranchised while the war was still in progress. Both countries have since demonstrated the interest and the intelligence of their women in national elections.

The old autocracies, Russia, Austria and Germany have enfranchised their women automatically as they threw off their chains. The vote of German women the other day, a news service reported, was on the stabilizing side.

THIS country alone still seems to pretend that the political liberty of one-half its people is not a national concern. It is unfair to say that this country does contend for such a principle. The contenders are a little minority of servants of whiskey, vice, child-laboring and kindred interests, whose fewness gains weight and poor respectability from another coterie of temperamental reactionaries, stagnated by ancient prejudices and filled with latter-day fictions.

THIRTY-FOUR men opposed President Wilson when he asked the national enfranchisement of women. Just before he went abroad he again asked that the Congress of the United States take this action. Since the vote in the Senate, which cost the women of America their liberty by two votes, one vote has been gained through the election of a real Democrat in South Carolina. The one vote lacking may come from the West, through Senator Borah, or it may again come from the South, through Senator Gay.

There is every indication that Senator Jones is once more to bring about the new test of democracy—probably after the holiday recess. There is still time for every Louisiana man and woman to demand that this country be put abreast of the world. There is still time to call upon Senator Gay not to jeopardize further the interests of the Democratic Party by voting with the reactionaries of New England.

THE South made a new and healthful alliance with the West when Mr. Wilson was elected. It is not yet too late to retrieve some of the blunders that have since been made. Voters should remind Senator Gay of this in clear terms.

It is the tragedy of the suffrage movement for the women of this country that they have forced their measure through to success by making it a matter of political expediency. It should never have been forced into state elections, into national politics, into maintaining, at great cost and labor, lobbies of devoted women at the national Capitol. The entrenched politicians refused suffrage to women as a measure of justice, and threw down the gauntlet.

The women of this nation accepted the challenge, and are demanding that we now catch up with Germany. Let Senator Gay recognize this demand when the vote on the federal suffrage amendment is again debated in January. —New Orleans Item, Dec. 20, 1918.

"Sunshine" and "Tempest" Suffrage

TWO women's parties working in Washington for equal suffrage expect early victory for the suffrage amendment proposal in the Senate.

American Woman's Suffrage Association is giving banquets to Senators.

That's the "sunshine way" of working for passage of the Susan B. Anthony amendment by the Senate.

National Woman's Party leaders take the other tack. They're trying the "Tempest Way." They say they'll keep on storming the Senate wing of the Capitol until the Senators vote for the suffrage amendment to get rid of them.

These are the women who burned President Wilson's books in public the other day. They promise more action of the same kind.

The suffrage amendment was beaten in the last session of the Senate by forty-two votes.

Suffrage workers believe they need only one more vote to win next time.

They're concentrating now on trying to win Senators Borah of Idaho, Moses of New Hampshire, and Gay of Louisiana.

They hope to have the suffrage amendment up and passed in the Senate within a fortnight.

In January forty-one state legislatures meet. Suffragists want to have the amendment through Congress ready in time to present to these legislatures for ratification early in the month.

If the amendment is not brought up and disposed of at this session of the Senate, which ends March 4, the bill will have to go back to the House when Congress meets again. This in all probability would delay its passage for two more years or even four.—Indianapolis Daily Times, Dec. 20, 1918.

The Woman's Party Demonstration

THE National Woman's Party, on the other hand, has managed its demonstrations without law-breaking, and indeed it has been difficult for the courts and the police to find legal grounds for the steps that have been taken to suppress the awkward activities and demonstrations of these determined suffragists. Again and again the National Woman's Party has been upheld by the courts as in the right and the police and police courts have been shown to have been in the wrong. This was so about the imprisonment of the pickets at Occoquan, about the arrests and imprisonments in connection with the demonstration in Lafayette Park of last August, when all the suffragists had to be released from the unsanitary jail in which they had been confined; and lastly in connection with the arbitrary police arrests at the Capitol and at the Senate offices. The police were obliged to release the women on habeas corpus writs, and just recently they have had to give up the banners which they took upon themselves to seize, on writs of replevin served by the lawyer of the National Woman's Party.—Hartford (Conn.) Post, November 29.

Persistence of Woman's Party

IT was only the clever vision, the intense conviction, and the unhesitating persistence of Miss Paul and the Woman's Party that kept the amendment to the front and carried it to the point where it now stands, simply awaiting final action by the Senate.—Hartford (Conn.) Post, December 12, 1918.

Singleness of Purpose

THE slogan of the National Woman's Party has always been "woman suffrage by federal amendment now." The strength of the party has lain in the singleness and definiteness of its aim and purpose. It has turned neither to the right hand to gain a few more states by state constitutional amendment, nor to the left to obtain partial suffrage, for it knows also that there is no security in partial suffrage. When men give by law, it can be taken away by the men—the women having no voice in the matter at all. Constitutional rights for women are the only rights which are safely theirs. Constitutional rights are theirs because they cannot be taken away without their own consent—a consent that never in the whole history of mankind has ever been given by an enfranchised class to its own disfranchisement —Hartford (Conn.) Globe, November 17.

Treasurer's Report

Treasurer, Miss Mary Gertrude Fendall

Bank of Deposit, American Security and Trust Co.

Washington, D. C.

Auditors: Marwick, Mitchell Peet & Co.

CONTRIBUTIONS TO $500,000.00 FUND FOR PASSAGE OF THE FEDERAL SUFFRAGE AMENDMENT

COLLECTIONS FROM DECEMBER, 1912

List of Contributions from Dec. 16 through Dec. 23, 1918

Contributions made to National Headquarters:

Mrs. Frank Read, Va.	$ 5.00
Lady Machinists' Union of Bridgeport, Conn.	5.00
Mrs. Agnes Chase, Ill.	5.00
Mrs. Adele P. Blauvelt, N. Y.	50.00
Mrs. Ray McKaig, Idaho	2.00
Mrs. Anna N. Kendall, Ill	25.00
Mrs. S. T. M. Low, Cal.	10.00
Mrs. A. Osberg, Wash.	1.00
Mrs. Harriet W. R. Strong, Cal.	15.00
Miss Ethel E. Griffith, Ore	2.00
Mrs. Frederick W. Kendall, N. Y.	5.00
Mrs. Percy Read, Va.	10.00
Mr. George J. Shaffer, Pa.	4.00
Mrs. I. G. Davis, Cal.	3.00
Mrs. William E. Rolph, Md.	5.00
Mrs. M. H. Adams, Ariz.	1.00
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Miss Louise Schofield, N. Y.	1.00
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Miss Mary E. Smith, Utah	1.00
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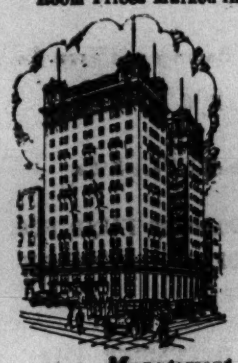
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